

Liquid Measuring Devices

Device Description: _____

Contact Name: _____ Phone: _____

Company: _____ Address: _____

E-mail: _____ City: _____

Instructions For Completing Pre-Evaluation Checklists

You will usually need to complete **both** the “General” checklist and the specific checklist which is most applicable to your device or system type. For example, for a weighing device or weighing system the “General” checklist (which applies to all device types) and the “Scales” checklist should be completed. Both the “General” and “Watt-hour Meter” checklists should be completed and submitted with an electric watt-hour metering system application.

The exceptions are the computer software/hardware component pre-evaluation checklists which have the “General” requirements incorporated in them. Use the checklist for computer systems connected with either scales or measuring systems. Only one pre-evaluation checklist will be needed unless the software will be connected to both types of systems.

These checklists include requirements extracted from the California Code of Regulations. Though not all-encompassing, the checklists contain requirements beyond those which would apply to any single device type or accessory. It is best to think of a device type as a weighing or measuring device system or as a component of such a system whichever best describes the device(s).

When applying the requirements to your device you have three options; Check

- YES** If your device or system complies
- NO** if the device or system does not comply.
- NA** if sections appear not to apply to the device or system type(s)

If selecting “**NO**”, consider if your device or system is ready for evaluation. If the deficiency is of such a nature that it will not effect the ability to test for accuracy, such as failure to conform with marking requirements or lack of provision for sealing, the evaluation can probably begin while deficiencies are being corrected.

If you are not able to conduct accuracy testing your system or device is probably not yet ready for an evaluation.

I have reviewed the enclosed specifications, tolerances, and test notes for the device type for which we have applied for evaluation and approval. To the best of my knowledge I have determined the device meets all applicable requirements.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

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<p>A. Application.</p> <p>A.1. - This code applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) devices used for the measurement of liquids, including liquid fuels and lubricants, and (b) wholesale devices used for the measurement and delivery of agri-chemical liquids such as fertilizers, feeds, herbicides, pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, and defoliants. <p>A.2. - This code does not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) meters mounted on vehicle tanks, (b) devices used for dispensing liquefied petroleum gases, (c) devices used for dispensing other liquids that do not remain in a liquid state at atmospheric pressures and temperatures, (d) water meters, or (e) devices used solely for dispensing a product in connection with operations in which the amount dispensed does not affect customer charges, (f) mass flow meters. <p>A.3. - In addition to the requirements of this code, liquid-measuring devices shall meet the requirements of Section 1.10. General Code.</p>
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	Yes	No	NA
<p>S. Specifications.</p> <p>S.1. Indicating and Recording Elements and Recorded Representations.</p> <p>S.1.1. General. - A liquid-measuring device:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) shall be equipped with a primary indicating element, and (b) may be equipped with a primary recording element. 			
<p>S.1.2. Units. - A liquid-measuring device shall indicate, and record if the device is equipped to record, its deliveries in liters, gallons, quarts, pints, or binary-submultiples or decimal subdivisions of the liter or gallon.</p>			
<p>S.1.2.1. Retail Motor-Fuel Devices. - Deliveries shall be indicated and recorded, if the device is equipped to record, in liters or gallons and decimal subdivisions or fractional equivalents thereof.</p>			
<p>S.1.2.2. Agri-Chemical Liquid Devices.</p> <p>S.1.2.2.1. Liquid Measure. - Deliveries shall be indicated and recorded in liters or gallons and decimal subdivisions or fractional equivalents thereof.</p>			
<p>S.1.2.3. Value of Smallest Unit. - The value of the smallest unit of indicated delivery, and recorded delivery if the device is equipped to record, shall not exceed the equivalent of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 0.5 L (1 pt) on retail devices, (b) 5 L (1 gal) on wholesale devices. <p>This requirement does not apply to manually operated devices equipped with stops or stroke-limiting means.</p>			

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	Yes	No	NA
<p>S.1.3. Advancement of Indicating and Recording Elements. - It shall not be possible to advance primary indicating and recording elements except by the mechanical operation of the device. Clearing a device by advancing its elements to zero is permitted, but only if:</p> <p>(a) once started, the advancement movement cannot be stopped until zero is reached, and</p> <p>(b) in the case of indicating elements only, such elements are automatically obscured until the elements reach the correct zero position.</p>			
<p>S.1.4. Graduations.</p> <p>S.1.4.1. Length. - Graduations shall be varied in length so that they may be conveniently read.</p>			
<p>S.1.4.2. Width. - In a series of graduations, the width of:</p> <p>(a) every graduation shall be at least 0.2 mm (0.008 in) but not greater than the minimum clear interval between graduations, and</p> <p>(b) main graduations shall be not more than 50 percent greater than the width of subordinate graduations.</p>			
<p>S.1.4.3. Clear Interval Between Graduations. - The clear interval between graduations shall be not less than 1.0 mm (0.04 in). If the graduations are not parallel, the measurement shall be made:</p> <p>(a) along the line of movement of the tip of the index of the indicator as it passes over the graduations, or</p> <p>(b) if the indicator extends over the entire length of the graduations, at the point of widest separation of the graduations.</p>			
<p>S.1.5. Indicators.</p> <p>S.1.5.1. Symmetry. - The portion of the index of an indicator associated with the graduations shall be symmetrical with respect to the graduations.</p>			
<p>S.1.5.2. Length.</p> <p>(a) If the indicator and the graduations are in different planes, the index of the indicator shall extend to each graduation with which it is to be used.</p> <p>(b) If the indicator is in the same plane as the graduations, the distance between the index of the indicator and the ends of the graduations, measured along the line of the graduations, shall be not more than 1.0 mm (0.04 in).</p>			
<p>S.1.5.3. Width.</p> <p>(a) The index of an indicator shall not be wider than the width of the narrowest graduation.</p> <p>(b) If the index of an indicator extends over the entire length of a graduation, it shall be of uniform width throughout the portion that coincides with the graduation.</p>			
<p>S.1.5.4. Clearance. - If the indicator and the graduations are in different planes, the clearance between the index of an indicator and the plane of the graduations shall be no greater than 1.5 mm (0.06 in).</p>			

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	Yes	No	NA
S.1.5.5. Parallax. - Parallax effects shall be reduced to the practical minimum.			
S.1.6. Operating Requirements, Retail Devices (Except Slow Flow Meters). S.1.6.1. Indication of Delivery. - The device shall automatically show on its face the initial zero condition and the quantity delivered (up to the nominal capacity). However, the first 0.03 L (or 0.009 gal) of a delivery and its associated total sales price need not be indicated.			
S.1.6.2. Provisions for Power Loss. S.1.6.2.1. Transaction Information. - <i>In the event of a power loss, the information needed to complete any transaction in progress at the time of the power loss (such as the quantity and unit price, or sales price) shall be determinable for at least 15 minutes at the dispenser or at the console if the console is accessible to the customer.</i>			
S.1.6.2.2. User Information. - <i>The device memory shall retain information on the quantity of fuel dispensed and the sales price totals during</i>			
S.1.6.3. Return to Zero. (a) The primary indicating elements, and primary recording elements if the device is equipped to record, shall be readily returnable to a definite zero indication. However, a key-lock operated or other self-operated device may be equipped with cumulative indicating or recording elements, provided that it is also equipped with a zero-return indicating element. (b) It shall not be possible to return primary indicating elements, or primary recording elements beyond the correct zero position.			
S.1.6.4. Display of Unit Price and Product Identity. S.1.6.4.1. Unit Price. (a) A computing or money-operated device shall be able to display on each face the unit price at which the device is set to compute or to dispense. (b) <i>Whenever a grade, brand, blend, or mixture is offered for sale from a device at more than one unit price, then all of the unit prices at which that product is offered for sale shall be displayed or shall be capable of being displayed on the dispenser using controls available to the customer prior to the delivery of the product. It is not necessary that all of the unit prices for all grades, brands, blends, or mixtures be simultaneously displayed prior to the delivery of the product. This subsection shall not apply to fleet sales, other contract sales, or truck refueling sales (e.g., sales from dispensers used to refuel trucks).</i>			
S.1.6.4.2. Product Identity. (a) A device shall be able to conspicuously display on each side the identity of the product being dispensed. (b) A device designed to dispense more than one grade, brand, blend, or mixture of product also shall be able to display on each side the identity of the grade, brand, blend, or mixture being dispensed.			

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	Yes	No	NA
S.1.6.5. Money-Value Computations.			
(a) <i>A computing device shall compute the total sales price at any single-purchase unit price (i.e., excluding fleet sales, other price contract sales, and truck stop dispensers used only to refuel trucks) for which the product being measured is offered for sale at any delivery possible within either the measurement range of the device or the range of the computing elements, whichever is less.</i>			
(b) The analog sales price indicated for any delivered quantity shall not differ from a mathematically computed price (quantity x unit price = total sales price) by an amount greater than the value in Table 1 (see page 15).			
S.1.6.5.1. Money-Value Divisions, Analog. - The values of the graduated intervals representing money values on a computing type device shall be no greater than those in Table 1 (see page 15).			
S.1.6.5.2. Money-Value Divisions, Digital. - A computing type device with digital indications shall comply with the requirements, and the total price computation shall be based on quantities not exceeding 0.05 liter for devices indicating in metric units and 0.01-gallon intervals for devices indicating in inch-pound units.			
S.1.6.5.3. Auxiliary Elements. - <i>If a system is equipped with auxiliary indications, all indicated money value divisions of the auxiliary element shall be identical with those of the primary element.</i>			
S.1.6.5.4. Selection of Unit Price. - <i>Except for dispensers used exclusively for fleet sales, other price contract sales, and truck refueling (e.g., truck stop dispensers used only to refuel trucks), when a product or grade is offered for sale at more than one unit price through a computing device, the selection of the unit price shall be made prior to delivery using controls on the device or other customer-activated controls. A system shall not permit a change to the unit price during delivery of product.</i>			
S.1.6.5.5. Display of Quantity and Total Price. - <i>When a delivery is completed, the total price and quantity for that transaction shall be displayed on the face of the dispenser for at least 5 minutes or until the next transaction is initiated by using controls on the device or other customer-activated controls.</i>			
S.1.6.6. Agreement Between Indications. - When a quantity value indicated or recorded by an auxiliary element is a derived or computed value based on data received from a retail motor fuel dispenser, the value may differ from the quantity value displayed on the dispenser, provided the following conditions are met: (a) all total money values for an individual sale that are indicated or recorded by the system agree, and (b) <i>within each element, the values indicated or recorded meet the formula (quantity x unit price = total sales price) to the closest cent.</i>			

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	Yes	No	NA
<p>S.1.6.7. Recorded Representations. - Except for fleet sales and other price contract sales, a printed receipt providing the following information shall be available through a built-in or separate recording element for all transactions conducted with point-of-sale systems or devices activated by debit cards, credit cards, and/or cash.</p> <p>(a) the total volume of the delivery, (b) the unit price, (c) the total computed price, and (d) the product identity by name, symbol, abbreviation, or code number.</p>			
<p>S.1.6.8. Lubricant Devices, Travel of Indicator. - The indicator shall move at least 2.5 cm (1 in) in relation to the graduations, if provided, for a delivery of 0.5 L (1 pt).</p>			
<p>S.1.7. Operating Requirements, Wholesale Devices Only.</p> <p>S.1.7.1. Travel of Indicator. - A wholesale device shall be readily operable to deliver accurately any quantity from 200 L (50 gal) to the capacity of the device. If the most sensitive element of the indicating system utilizes an indicator and graduations, the relative movement of these parts corresponding to a delivery of 4 L (1 gal) shall be not less than 5 mm (0.20 in).</p>			
<p>S.1.7.2. Money Values-Mathematical Agreement. - Any digital money-value indication and any recorded money value on a computing-type device shall be in mathematical agreement with its associated quantity indication or representation to within one cent of money value.</p>			
<p>S.2. Measuring Elements.</p> <p>S.2.1. Vapor Elimination.</p> <p>(a) A liquid-measuring device shall be equipped with a vapor or air eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of vapor and air through the meter. (b) Vent lines from the air or vapor eliminator shall be made of metal tubing or other rigid material.</p>			
<p>S.2.1.1. Vapor Elimination on Loading Rack Metering Systems.</p> <p>(a) A loading rack metering system shall be equipped with a vapor or air eliminator or other automatic means to prevent the passage of vapor and air through the meter unless the system is designed or operationally controlled by a method, approved by the weights and measures jurisdiction having control over the device, such that air and/or vapor cannot enter the system. (b) Vent lines from the air or vapor eliminator (if present) shall be made of metal tubing or other rigid material.</p>			

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	Yes	No	NA
<p>S.2.2. Provision for Sealing. - Adequate provision shall be made for an approved means of security (e.g., data change audit trail) or physically applying security seals in such a manner that no adjustment may be made of:</p> <p>(a) any measurement element, or</p> <p>(b) any adjustable element for controlling delivery rate when such rate tends to affect the accuracy of deliveries.</p> <p>When applicable, the adjusting mechanism shall be readily accessible for purposes of affixing a security seal.</p> <p>(c) Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.2.2 (see page 14).</p>			
<p>S.2.3. Directional Flow Valves. - Valves intended to prevent reversal of flow shall be automatic in operation.</p>			
<p>S.2.4. Stop Mechanism.</p> <p>S.2.4.1. Indication. - The delivery for which the device is set shall be conspicuously indicated.</p>			
<p>S.2.4.2. Stroke Limiting Elements. - Stops or other stroke limiting elements subject to direct pressure or impact shall be:</p> <p>(a) made secure by positive, nonfrictional engagement of these elements; and</p> <p>(b) adjustable to provide for deliveries within tolerances.</p>			
<p>S.2.4.3. Setting. - If two or more stops or other elements may be selectively brought into operation to permit predetermined quantities of deliveries,</p> <p>(a) the position for the proper setting of each such element shall be accurately defined, and</p> <p>(b) any inadvertent displacement from the proper setting shall be obstructed.</p>			
<p>S.2.5. Zero-Set-Back Interlock, Retail Motor-Fuel Devices. - A device shall be constructed so that:</p> <p>(a) after a delivery cycle has been completed by moving the starting lever to any position that shuts off the device, an automatic interlock prevents a subsequent delivery until the indicating elements, and recording elements if the device is equipped and activated to record, have been returned to their zero positions;</p> <p>(b) the discharge nozzle cannot be returned to its designed hanging position (that is, any position where the tip of the nozzle is placed in its designed receptacle and the lock can be inserted) until the starting lever is in its designed shut-off position and the zero-set-back interlock has been engaged; and</p> <p>(c) in a system with more than one dispenser supplied by a single pump, an effective automatic control valve in each dispenser prevents product from being delivered until the indicating elements on that dispenser are in a correct zero position.</p>			

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	Yes	No	NA
<p>S.2.6. Temperature Determination and Wholesale Devices. - For test purposes, means shall be provided to determine the temperature of the liquid either:</p> <p>(a) in the liquid chamber of the meter, or (b) immediately adjacent to the meter in the meter inlet or discharge line.</p>			
<p>S.2.7. Wholesale Devices Equipped with Automatic Temperature Compensators.</p> <p>S.2.7.1. Automatic Temperature Compensation. - A device may be equipped with an automatic means for adjusting the indication and registration of the measured volume of product to the volume at 15°C (60°F).</p>			
<p>S.2.7.2. Provision for Deactivating. - On a device equipped with an automatic temperature-compensating mechanism that will indicate or record only in terms of gallons compensated to 15°C (60°F), provision shall be made for deactivating the automatic temperature-compensating mechanism so that the meter can indicate, and record if it is equipped to record, in terms of the uncompensated volume.</p>			
<p>S.2.7.3. Provision for Sealing Automatic Temperature Compensating Systems. - Provision shall be made for applying security seals in such a manner that an automatic temperature-compensating system cannot be disconnected and that no adjustment may be made to the system without breaking the seal.</p>			
<p>S.2.7.4. Temperature Determination with Automatic Temperature Compensation. - For test purposes, means shall be provided (e.g., thermometer well) to determine the temperature of the liquid either:</p> <p>(a) in the liquid chamber of the meter, or (b) immediately adjacent to the meter in the meter inlet or discharge line.</p>			
<p>S.2.8. Exhaustion of Supply, Lubricant Devices Other Than Meter Types. - When the level of the supply of lubricant becomes so low as to compromise the accuracy of measurement, the device shall:</p> <p>(a) become inoperable automatically, or (b) a conspicuous and distinct warning.</p>			
<p>S.3. Discharge Lines and Valves.</p> <p>S.3.1. Diversion of Measured Liquid. - No means shall be provided by which any measured liquid can be diverted from the measuring chamber of the meter or its discharge line. Two or more delivery outlets may be installed only if automatic means are provided to ensure that:</p> <p>(a) liquid can flow from only one outlet at a time, and (b) the direction of flow for which the mechanism may be set at any time is clearly and conspicuously indicated.</p> <p>A manually controlled outlet that may be opened for purging or draining the measuring system or for recirculating product in suspension shall be permitted only when the system is measuring food products or agri-chemicals. Effective means shall be provided to prevent passage of liquid through any such outlet during normal operation of the measuring system and to inhibit meter indications (or advancement of indications) and recorded representations while the outlet is in operation.</p>			

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	Yes	No	NA
<p>S.3.2. Exceptions. - The provisions of S.3.1. Diversion Prohibited shall not apply to:</p> <p>(a) truck refueling devices when diversion of flow to other than the receiving vehicle cannot readily be accomplished and is readily apparent. Allowable deterrents include, but are not limited to, physical barriers to adjacent driveways, visible valves, or lighting systems that indicate which outlets are in operation, and explanatory signs;</p> <p>(b) other devices, when all discharge outlets designed to operate simultaneously are 3.8 cm (1.5 in) in diameter or larger.</p>			
<p>S.3.3. Pump-Discharge Unit. - A pump-discharge unit equipped with a flexible discharge hose shall be of the wet-hose type.</p>			
<p>S.3.4. Gravity-Discharge Unit. - On a gravity-discharge unit:</p> <p>(a) the discharge hose or equivalent pipe shall be of the dry-hose type with no shutoff valve at its outlet end unless the hose or pipe drains to the same level under all conditions of use;</p> <p>(b) the dry hose shall be sufficiently stiff and only as long as necessary to facilitate drainage;</p> <p>(c) an automatic vacuum breaker, or equivalent mechanism, shall be incorporated to prevent siphoning and to ensure rapid and complete drainage; and</p> <p>(d) the inlet end of the hose or outlet pipe shall be high enough to ensure complete drainage.</p>			
<p>S.3.5. Discharge Hose, Reinforcement. - A discharge hose shall be reinforced so that the performance of the device is not affected by the expansion or contraction of the hose.</p>			
<p>S.3.6. Discharge Valve. - A discharge valve may be installed in the discharge line only if the device is of the wet-hose type. Any other shutoff valve on the discharge side of the meter shall be of the automatic or semi-automatic predetermined-stop type or shall be operable only:</p> <p>(a) by means of a tool (but not a pin) entirely separate from the device, or</p> <p>(b) by mutilation of a security seal with which the valve is sealed open.</p>			
<p>S.3.7. Antidrain Means. - In a wet-hose pressure-type device, means shall be incorporated to prevent the drainage of the discharge hose.</p>			
<p>S.4. Marking Requirements.</p> <p>S.4.1. Limitation on Use. - The limitations on its use shall be clearly and permanently marked on any device intended to measure accurately only:</p> <p>(a) products having particular properties; or</p> <p>(b) under specific installation or operating conditions; or</p> <p>(c) when used in conjunction with specific accessory equipment.</p>			
<p>S.4.2. Air Pressure. - If a device is operated by air pressure, the air pressure gauge shall show by special graduations or other means the maximum and minimum working pressures recommended by the manufacturer.</p>			

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	Yes	No	NA
S.4.3. Wholesale Devices.			
S.4.3.1. Discharge Rates. - A wholesale device shall be marked to show its designed maximum and minimum discharge rates. However, the minimum discharge rate shall not exceed 20 percent of the maximum discharge rate.			
S.4.3.2. Temperature Compensation. - If a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator, the primary indicating elements, recording elements, and recorded representation shall be clearly and conspicuously marked to show that the volume delivered has been adjusted to the volume at 15 °C (60 °F).			
S.4.4. Retail Devices. - <i>On a retail device with a designed maximum discharge rate of 100 L (25 gal) per minute or greater, the maximum and minimum discharge rates shall be marked on an exterior surface of the device and shall be visible after installation. The minimum discharge rate shall not exceed 20 percent of the maximum discharge rate.</i>			
S.5. Totalizers for Retail Motor-Fuel Dispensers. - <i>Retail motor-fuel dispensers shall be equipped with a nonresettable totalizer for the quantity delivered through the metering device</i>			
N. Notes.			
N.1. Test Liquid.			
N.1.1. Type of Liquid. - The liquid used for testing a liquid-measuring device shall be the type the device is used to measure or another liquid with the same general physical characteristics.			
N.1.2. Labeling. - Following the completion of a successful examination of a wholesale device, the weights and measures official should attach a label or tag indicating the type of liquid used during the test.			
N.2. Volume Change. - Care shall be taken to minimize changes in volume of the test liquid due to temperature changes and evaporation losses.			
N.3. Test Drafts.			
N.3.1. Retail Piston-Type and Visible-Type Devices. - Test drafts shall include the full capacity delivery and each intermediate delivery for which the device is designed.			
N.3.2. Slow Flow Meters. - Test drafts shall be equal to at least four times the minimum volume that can be measured and indicated through either a visible indication or an audible signal.			
N.3.3. Lubricant Devices. - Test drafts shall be 1 L (1 qt). Additional test drafts may include 0.5 L (1 pt), 4 L (4 qt), and 6 L (6 qt).			

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	Yes	No	NA
<p>N.3.4. Other Retail Devices. - On devices with a designed maximum discharge rate of:</p> <p>(a) less than 80 L (20 gal) per minute, tests shall include drafts of one or more amounts, including a draft of at least 19 liters (5 gal).</p> <p>(b) 80 L (20 gal) per minute or greater, tests shall include drafts of one or more amounts, including a draft of at least the amount delivered by the device in one minute at the maximum flow rate of the installation.</p>			
<p>N.3.5. Wholesale Devices. - The delivered quantity should be equal to at least the amount delivered by the device in one minute at its maximum discharge rate, and shall in no case be less than 200 L (50 gal).</p>			
<p>N.4. Testing Procedures.</p> <p>N.4.1. Normal Tests. - The "normal" test of a device shall be made at the maximum discharge flow rate developed under the conditions of installation. Any additional tests conducted at flow rates down to and including one-half of the sum of the maximum discharge flow rate and the rated minimum discharge flow rate shall be considered normal tests.</p>			
<p>N.4.2. Special Tests. - "Special" tests, to develop the operating characteristics of a liquid-measuring device and any special elements and accessories attached to or associated with the device, shall be made as circumstances require. Any test except as set forth in N.4.1. shall be considered a special test.</p>			
<p>N.4.2.1. Slow-Flow Meters. - A "special" test shall be made at a flow rate:</p> <p>(a) not larger than twice the actual minimum flow rate, and</p> <p>(b) not smaller than the actual minimum flow rate of the installation.</p>			
<p>N.4.2.2. Retail Motor-Fuel Devices.</p> <p>(a) Devices with a flow-rate capacity less than 100 L (25 gal) per minute shall have a "special" test performed at the slower of the following rates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 19 L (5 gal) per minute, or (2) the minimum discharge rate marked on the device, or (3) the minimum discharge rate at which the device will deliver when equipped with an automatic discharge nozzle set at its slowest setting. <p>(b) Devices marked with a flow-rate capacity 100 L (25 gal) or more per minute, shall have a "special" test performed at the slowest of the following rates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the minimum discharge rate marked on the device, or (2) the minimum discharge rate at which the device will deliver when equipped with an automatic discharge nozzle set at its slowest setting. 			
<p>N.4.2.3. Other Retail Devices. - "Special" tests of other retail devices shall be made at the slower of the following rates:</p> <p>(a) 50 percent of the maximum discharge rate developed under the conditions of installation, or</p> <p>(b) the minimum discharge rate marked on the device.</p>			

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	Yes	No	NA
<p>N.4.2.4. Wholesale Devices. - "Special" tests shall be made to develop the operating characteristics of a measuring system and any special associated or attached elements and accessories. "Special" tests shall include a test at the slower of the following rates:</p> <p>(a) 20 percent of the marked maximum discharge rate, or (b) the minimum discharge rate marked on the device.</p>			
<p>N.4.3. Money-Value Computation Tests.</p> <p>N.4.3.1. Laboratory Tests. - When testing the device in the laboratory:</p> <p>(a) compliance with paragraph S.1.6.5., Money Value Computations, shall be determined by using the cone gear as a reference for the total quantity delivered; (b) the indicated quantity shall agree with the cone gear representation with the index of the indicator within the width of the graduation; and (c) the maximum allowable variation of the indicated sales price shall be as shown in Table 1 (see page 15).</p>			
<p>N.4.3.2. Field Tests. - In the conduct of field tests to determine compliance with paragraph S.1.6.5., the maximum allowable variation in the indicated sales price shall be as shown in Table 1 (see page 15).</p>			
<p>N.5. Temperature Correction on Wholesale Devices. - Corrections shall be made for any changes in volume resulting from the differences in liquid temperatures between time of passage through the meter and time of volumetric determination in the prover. When adjustments are necessary, appropriate petroleum measurement tables should be used.</p>			
<p>T. Tolerances.</p> <p>T.1. Application to Underregistration and to Overregistration. - The tolerances herein after prescribed shall be applied to errors of underregistration and errors of over-registration, whether or not a device is equipped with an automatic temperature compensator.</p>			
<p>T.2. Tolerance Values.</p> <p>T.2.1. Retail Devices Except Slow-Flow Meters.</p> <p>T.2.1.1. Devices Indicating in Metric Units.</p> <p>(a) The maintenance tolerance on normal and special tests, shall be 20 mL, plus 4 mL per indicated liter, and never less than 40 mL. (b) The acceptance tolerance on normal and special tests shall be 10 mL, plus 2 mL per indicated liter and never less than 20 mL. (c) The tolerance applied to a 19-liter draft shall be that tolerance applicable to a 20-liter draft.</p>			
<p>T.2.1.2. Devices Indicating in Inch-Pound Units.</p> <p>(a) The maintenance tolerance on normal and special tests shall be 1 in³ plus 1 in³ per indicated gallon and never less than 2 in³. (b) The acceptance tolerance on normal and special tests shall be 1/2 in³ plus 1/2 in³ per indicated gallon and never less than 1 in³.</p>			

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	Yes	No	NA									
T.2.1.3. Repeatability. - When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 40 percent of the absolute value of the maintenance tolerance.												
T.2.1.4. Tolerances for Devices Designed to Primarily Deliver Less than One Gallon. - Maintenance tolerances and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table 2. Tolerances for Slow-Flow Meters (see page 15).												
T.2.2. Slow-Flow Meters. - Maintenance tolerances and acceptance tolerances shall be as shown in Table 2 (see page 15).												
T.2.3. Wholesale Devices.												
T.2.3.1. Measurement of Agri-Chemical Liquids. - Acceptance tolerances and maintenance tolerances shall be 0.3 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively.												
T.2.3.2. Measurement of Asphalt. - Maintenance tolerances and acceptance tolerance shall be: <table><tr><td></td><td>Acceptance</td><td>Maintenance</td></tr><tr><td>Asphalt below 50 °C</td><td>0.2 %</td><td>0.3 %</td></tr><tr><td>Asphalt above 50 °C</td><td>0.3 %</td><td>0.3 %</td></tr></table>		Acceptance	Maintenance	Asphalt below 50 °C	0.2 %	0.3 %	Asphalt above 50 °C	0.3 %	0.3 %			
	Acceptance	Maintenance										
Asphalt below 50 °C	0.2 %	0.3 %										
Asphalt above 50 °C	0.3 %	0.3 %										
T.2.3.3. Measurement of Other Liquids. - Maintenance tolerances and acceptance tolerances shall be: <table><tr><td></td><td>Acceptance</td><td>Maintenance</td></tr><tr><td>Normal Test</td><td>0.2 %</td><td>0.3 %</td></tr><tr><td>Special Test</td><td>0.5 %</td><td>0.5 %</td></tr></table>		Acceptance	Maintenance	Normal Test	0.2 %	0.3 %	Special Test	0.5 %	0.5 %			
	Acceptance	Maintenance										
Normal Test	0.2 %	0.3 %										
Special Test	0.5 %	0.5 %										
T.2.3.4. Repeatability. - When multiple tests are conducted at approximately the same flow rate, the range of the test results for the flow rate shall not exceed 40 percent of the applicable tolerance. This tolerance does not apply to the test of the automatic temperature compensating system.												
T.2.3.5. Automatic Temperature Compensating Systems. - <i>The difference between the meter error (expressed as a percentage) for results determined with and without the automatic temperature compensating system activated shall not exceed:</i> <i>(a) 0.2 percent for mechanical automatic temperature compensating systems, and</i> <i>(b) 0.1 percent for electronic automatic temperature compensating systems</i> <i>The delivered quantities for each test shall be approximately the same size. The results of each test shall be within the applicable acceptance or maintenance tolerance.</i>												

Liquid Measuring Devices

<p>Table S.2.2 <i>Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing</i></p>	
<i>Categories of Device</i>	<i>Method of Sealing</i>
<p><i>Category 1: No remote configuration capability.</i></p>	<p><i>Seal by physical seal or two event counters: one for calibration parameters and one for configuration parameters.</i></p>
<p><i>Category 2: Remote configuration capability, but access is controlled by physical hardware.</i></p> <p><i>Device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode.</i></p> <p><i>[Category 2 applies only to devices manufactured prior to January 1, 2005. Devices with remote configuration capability manufactured after that date must meet the sealing requirements outlined in Category 3. Devices without remote configuration capability manufactured after that date will be required to meet the minimum criteria outlined in Category 1.]</i></p>	<p><i>[The hardware enabling access for remote communication must be on-site. The hardware must be sealed using a physical seal or an event counter for calibration parameters and an event counter for configuration parameters. The event counters may be located either at the individual measuring device or at the system controller; however, an adequate number of counters must be provided to monitor the calibration and configuration parameters of the individual devices at a location. If the counters are located in the system controller rather than at the individual device, means must be provided to generate a hard copy of the information through an on-site device.]</i></p>
<p><i>Category 3: Remote configuration capability access may be unlimited or controlled through a software switch (e.g., password).</i></p> <p><i>The device shall clearly indicate that it is in the remote configuration mode and record such message if capable of printing in this mode or shall not operate while in this mode.</i></p>	<p><i>An event logger is required in the device; it must include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available through the device or through another on-site device. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to ten times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)</i></p>

Liquid Measuring Devices

Table 1 Money-Value Divisions and Maximum Allowable Variations for Money-Value Computations on Mechanical Analog Computers				
Unit Price		Money Value Division	Maximum Allowable Variation	
From	To and Including		Design Test	Field Test
0	0.25/liter or \$1.00/gallon	1¢	± 1¢	± 1¢
0.25/liter or \$1.00/gallon	0.75/liter or \$3.00/gallon	1¢ or 2¢	± 1¢	± 2¢
0.75/liter or \$3.00/gallon	2.50/liter or \$10.00/gallon	1¢ or 2¢	± 1¢	± 2¢
0.75/liter or \$3.00/gallon	2.50/liter or \$10.00/gallon	5¢	± 2 1/2¢	± 5¢

Table 2 Tolerances for Slow-Flow Meters						
Indication	Normal tests				Special tests	
	Maintenance Tolerance		Acceptance tolerance		Maintenance and acceptance tolerance	
	percent	minims	percent	minims	percent	minims
1 gill	1.0	20	0.75	15	1.25	25
0.05 gallon	1.0	30	0.75	25	1.25	40
1/2 pint	1.0	40	0.75	30	1.25	50
0.10 gallon	1.0	60	0.75	45	1.25	75
1 pint	1.0	75	0.75	60	1.25	95
0.20 gallon	1.0	120	0.75	90	1.25	155
		fl drams		fl drams		fl drams
1 quart	1.0	2-1/2	0.75	2	1.25	3
1/2 gallon	0.75	4	0.60	3	1.0	5
1 gallon and over	0.75	8 per gallon	0.60	6 per gallon	1.0	10 per gallon